THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Combs, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Bristol and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1813.

20 *Dollars Reward.*

Deserted from the Guard-House at Fort Fayette last night, a notorious villain, named

JOHN MULLEN,

Born in Bucks county, Penn. 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, by occupation a Waggon-maker; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and fatigue frock, buck-skin pair of pantaloons, and took with him a cotton pair. It is supposed he descended the Ohio.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any peason who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

RALPH MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Reg. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District.*
Fort Fayette, July 12.

10 *Dollars Reward*

DESERTED from the Barracks at Fort Fayette, on the night of the 8th inst. WILLIAM HOWARD, 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, rather inclining to yellow, born in Penn. enlisted in Somerset county, with the consent of his master, expressed in writing; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and trowsers, and a caster hat which he stole.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

R. MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Regt. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District.*
Fort Fayette, July 12.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

HACKNEY COACH.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage, Harness, &c. complete, with good Horses and a careful Driver, for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and which he will hire on moderate terms.

Horses will be taken in at Livery as usual; and, after the 20th inst. the price will be reduced to two dollars per week.

JOHN LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh. July 14, 1813.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, greets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whatever there is a predisposition to a distase, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitly superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 centsper box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cens.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom fom the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicins are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MONITOR.

O Thou? whose word from solid darknes struck,
That spark, the Sun, strike wisdom from my soul!

YOUNG.

"*Nihil sibi quisquam de futuro debet promittere,*"

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth," is an admunition urged upon us by sound policy as well as by religion.—Its propriety in the affairs of common life is universally admitted; and that man is justly estimated wanting, in prudence and good management, who commits to future contingencies, those interests which the present period can alone effectually secure and preserve. This affair, say they, is of some magnitude, and I will therefore not put it to hazard. Life too is uncertain; and although I may possibly be able to perform it hereafter, yet when the thing is done—why then I am at ease. Delay breeds danger: and upon the whole, I think it best to seize the present opportunity, and be on the safe side.

In most matters of any importance, a prudent man would reason in this way, and the advantages of such conduct as influencing the success of worldly schemes are sufficiently proved by fact. But it is that true wisdom which exercises itself only on some few objects, and is not to be discussed in casses of greater moment? Can he be said to be a wise man who acts with reason in the affairs of life; but though he is to exist for ever in another world, in a state of eternal happiness or misery, and to which he is liable to be hurried every moment—yet takes not equal thought about the concerns of his immortal state. Is this wisdom? Is it even consistent with common sense? I know men are very touchy upon their reputation for good sense, and that it is almost offensive to call men knaves and fools. I will not therefore affirm the charge upon mankind, but resolve it into that general and awful infatuation by which the God of this world blinds men in that greatest and most momentuous affair. I have seen lunatics and madmen who would converse so reasonably that one would not suspect their heads disordered at all, till the conversation turned on some particular point, and upon that reason and intelligence would take their flight. Such is the case with men in their comparative wisdom, upon the subjects of this world and the next.

What opinion would we form of one who expected to live here sixty years, made it his aim to lay up provisions only for ten of these years, and determined if he should obtain his full gratification for this space, he would risque the remaining years to poverty and misery? Now can we form any better opinion of his conduct and judgement, who not knowing that he may live here one hour, yet cares not, so that he can spend this uncertain hour agreeably, what may happen to him in that eternity which awaits him after death? Surely men who defer the work of salvation must live in perpetual quarrell with their own judgement and conscience. Surely men will have no cause to shew why judgement be not rendered against them who act so wisely in what relates to their own good in this world, but refuse the aid and influence of this salutary rule of conduct in what is to them of the greatest moment—When men violate those plain rules and feelings of nature, they brake down those barriers they leap those mounds with which God hath guarded the avenues to destruction, and therefore will have themselves only to blame for the consequences of their perversenses.

Arguments from every quarter crowd upon us, to demonstrate the danger of deferring our reformation and salvation.—What is our life? It is even as a vapor that appeareth for a little space. God has stamped upon every thing around us a memento of our mortality. The successions of time, the changes in nature, all the varieties of light and darkness, the thousand contingencies in the world, and the world itself stored with the magazine of its own dissolution.——Every thing in nature preaches the funeral sermon of nature, and calls us to look and see how the old sexton time throws up the earth, and digs a grave, where we must sow our bodies till they rise again in a fair or an intolerable eternity. Every revolution which the world makes, divides between life and death; and death possesses both these portions by to-morrow. Nature has given us one harvest every year, but death has a thousand. It reigns in all the portions of our time.—The autumn with its fruits provides disorders for us, and the winter's cold turns them into sharp diseases. The Spring brings flowers to scatter upon our hearse, and the summer gives turf and brambles to bind upon our graves.

This day is mine and yours, but tomorrow belongs to God only. Let us take care how we attempt to dispose of ten years, "we poor pensioners on an hour."

"When Richilda, the widow of Albert, Earl of Ebelsberry, had feasted the Emperor Henry 3d, and petitioned him in behalf of Whelpo, for some lands formerly possessed by the Earl, her husband; just as the Emperor held out his hand to signify his consent, the Chamber floor suddenly fell under them, and Richilda falling upon the edge of a bathing vessel, was bruised to death, and stayed not to sleep in those lands which the Emperor was reaching forth to her, and placed at the door of restitution."

Let us then learn wisdom from the thousand instances which the history of life affords, from the frailty of our condition and the uncertain tenure by which we hold the power and opportunity of securing an inheritance above. Procrastination is the thief of time; year after year it steals, till all are fled, and to the mercies of a moment leaves the vast concerns of an eternal scene." As the whole of our life is not deemed by our creator, too large a space in which to transact the great errand upon which we were sent into the world, let us beware how we trust to the hope that we can crowd all its great and complicated duties into the short and narrow limits that belong to futurity. Let us consider that it is not merely the acquisition of an estate upon Earth, not a crown of terrestrial glory, not a happiness which shall last merely through this world, but an inheritance incorruptible, a crown which fadeth not away, a happiness commensurate with eternity, imperishable interests which hang suspended upon the choice and conduct of the present moment. May these thoughts inspire us with suitable dispositions and produce a corresponding practice. May we live as becomes rational, immortal and accountable beings, and by a constant and persevering attachment to the service of God, maintain a habitual preparation for death and judgement, which in this uneven scene of existence, is the only foundation for true and permanent peace and happiness.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The foundation of our little Navy was laid under the Federal Administration of Gen. Washington. It was opposed from the beginning by the leading men of the Democratic party—It was still more violently opposed by them, when they found that this Navy was made use of under Adams's Administration to protect the country from the robberies and insults of France. Mr. Madison was in the Virg. Legislature in 1798, and took a leading part in the proceedings of that body, in which the Navy as well as every other part of the Federal system, was opposed and run down. The Federalists were in favor of a respectable Navy, as the best protection against injuries and indignities either from England or France. The Democratic leaders were most loud against a Navy, when they saw that Navy distinguishing itself in punishing French insolence and checking French piracy.—They now pretend to be in favor of the Navy, because they see our Administration employing it in fighting on the side of Bonaparte.

Before Jefferson came into office, we had 41 vessels of war, 15 frigates and 26 smaller vessels. A law had passed, empowering the President, "whenever the situation of public affairs should, in his opinion, render it expedient" to dispose of a number of those vessels, preserving their cannon and military stores, and excepting the frigates United States, Constitution, President, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, New York, Boston, Essex, Adams, John Adams, and Gen. Greene. The law passed, we believe, on the 3d of March 1801, and it appears by a statement of the Secretary of the Navy, in 1810, that our Navy was then reduced to only fourteen vessels remaining fit for service. Mr. Jefferson was a most able architect of ruin. He had made the best use of his time in dismanting, and as far as he could, destroying the gallant Federal Navy, which his followers now pretend to applaud and support. And yet these people talk about their consistency, just as if other people had no memories.

If Thomas Jefferson could live an 100 years, and was to employ his whole time in repentance and doing good, it would not be in his power to repair all the mischief which he has done to this country. Many of the evils he has brought on us, such as the destruction of the Navy and other Federal institutions, may be considered temporary and retrievable. But the injury he has done to the national character, the corruption of political morals he introduced, the fatal bias for France and Frenchmen which he infused into our public councils, are evils of the worst and most lasting effect. Those evils have been continued by Madison, who having been first seduced by Jefferson from the path of innocence, afterwards employed himself in seducing others, until he has sunk at last into a mere pander to a foreign tyrant, receiving the wages of iniquity in the gratification of a perverted ambition for office and emolument. We once heard an eminent man observe, that he thought Madison the worst of the two: that Jefferson could not help it, he was constitutionally a hypocrit. and knave;

who never had good principles; but that he believed Madison's principles were perhaps once good, and he had abandoned them.

[*Plain Dealer.*

BOSTON, *July* 17.

We are this moment indebted to the politeness of capt Charles L. Sargent from Europe, for the following interesting information;

LONDON, (*Times*) MAY 29.

Late last night we received from the French coast, advices—

That on the 24th inst. information had been received in Paris of an Armistice having been concluded between the French and allied powers, for a *general peace.* Ministers are to attend this great Assembly from England, Russia Prussia France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly that Napoleon will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

Napoleon remained at Dresden the 15th May. He appeared fearful of leaving the Elbe, least Austria should cut him off from it.

LONDON, (Courier) MAY 31.

Paris, May 24.

Her majesty the Empress has received advices from the armies to the 18th of May.

The emperor remained in Dresden. Marshals Oudinot, M'Donald and Marmount, and count Bertrand, were in a line at Bautzin. Marshal Victor, Sebastin, and Regnier were marching to Berlin. Count Rubna arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The Emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a general peace.—On the side of France are to be Plenipos, from France, the U. States, Denmark, the King of Spain (Joseph) and the confederated Princes. On the other side are to be Ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and the allies of that belligeaent mass.

PARIS MAY 25.

The Empress has this day received a report, that on the 20th the Emperor had gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians at Bautzin; the details of which are expected immediately.

LONDON, May 31.

As we suspected the account of an armistice being concluded is not confirmed. Yet Bonaparte has offered to consent to one, provided a congress shall be formed for a general peace. Whether the proposal be from Bonaparte or from the Emperor of Austria, it is submited in such a way it cannot be acceded to by us or our allies. Bonaparte is however wonderfully changed. Though he recurs to the treaty of Utrecht, to establish inadmisable maratime principles yet he says not a word about the Confederation of the Rhine, and omits also all allusion to the continental system. He feels the necessity of peace, or a lengthened armistice.

The Heligoland mail announces the arrival of Bernadotte in Germany: and the entrance of 8000 Swedes in Hamburgh.

Kurzente's paper announces positively that Austria has joiued the allies: and that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia had gone to Prague. The negociating news is corroborated by advices from Bordeaux.

SALEM, *July* 14.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 21.

Besides those of the 13th and 14th, which we exclusively noticed in our last, Papers to the 16th instant reached town on Tuesday night, which unfortunately leave no room for doubting the character of the battle gained by the French at Lutzen, the allies having retreated across the Elbe, and Bonaparte having entered Dresden on the 8th, to which city he proceeded by Waldheim and Nossen.

It is now stated, that in the battle of Lutzen, the French took 5000 prisoners, and 10 pieces of cannon, and that the allies took 111 prisoners. Much ridicule is thrown upon the Russians for having ordered *Te Deum* to be sung at Dresden for a victory gained by the allies at Lutzen.

The London Morning Chronicle, speaking of the retreat of the allied armies, says, "this retreating system, we fear, must be continued under circumstances of great disadvantage, as from every account we learn that the allies have neither magazine nor commissariat in their rear, whilst they will have at the same time to encounter the most distressing embarrassments arising from the French garrisons which still held out. What cruelty, then, to rouse the population of Germany only to desert them"

MAY 28.

The accounts received in the course of the week from Hamburgh, we lament to say, have been of a most unpleasant nature. A report was yesterday in circulation, that the French occupied that city on the 18th, the Danes having negociated in vain for a recognition of its neutrality; we believe, however, that no advices of so late a date have been received. According to the latest accounts the French were in possession of Wilhelmsburgh which commands the city, and from the preparations which were making there to bombard it, but a slender hope was entertained for the safety of the place.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 19.

A SKIRMISH.

Near Midnight on Friday night, two barges landed at Swan's Point in Charles County, about 60 miles below, with 50 men, for the purpose of plundering, it was presumed. They were seen by a party of the militia, and repulsed. There was some confusion on the part of the militia, most of them having arrived in the course of the preceding day, and not being arranged in any order. An officer of militia, Capt Neal, was killed, another wounded, (Dr. Hanson) probably by accident, the affair having taken place so late. Col. Monroe, with part of Captain Caldwell's troop, arrived on the ground just as the action terminated; but there was no further attempt made on the part of the enemy. We have not heard what injury the enemy sustained, but it is said that several dead or wounded were carried off the beach when they retreated.

The next morning they fired seven or eight shot from one of the frigates at the house in which Col. Monroe and a part of the troop were at breakfast, but without effect.

Washington City, July 20.

By a gentleman who came up last night from the Camp, we learn that the enemy's vessels are proceeding gradually, but slowly up the Potomac, carefully sounding their way, in two divisions, the first consisting of six vessels under the command of Admiral Cockburn; the other, several miles lower down, consisting of five sail under Admiral Warren. Our friends below are in high spirits, & able and willing to bestow on the enemy a salutary discipline, if he come within their reach.

A full company of some of the most respectable gentlemen in Charles county exempt by their advanced age from service, yesterday mustered at Piscataway under command of WILLIAM D. BEALL, Esqr, late a colonel in the U. States army, and shewed their willingness to meet the enemy.

Two or three companies of Maryland militia are encamped about two miles in advance of our volunteers, under Lt Col. THOMPSON.

The "Washington Volunteers," an elegant company recently raised in the city of Richmond, and who arrived in this city on Sunday last, under command of capt. Booker, on their way to the frontier, we understand are detached to our camp for the present.

Washington City, July 21.

We received yesterday no authentic intelligence either from our encampments below, or of the movements of the enemy in our river, except that his fleet was reinforced on Sunday last by the arrival of one 74 and a razee of 38 guns. This information is derived from Benjamin Griffin, a Pilot of St. Mary's County, who gives, from his own observation, the following statement of the enemy's force which had entered and ascended the Potomac. On the 12th inst.—4 ships of 74 guns, one of 64, with troops, 3 frigates with troops, 2 brigs, and 5 smaller vessels —On the 18th, one 74 and a razee of 38 guns, as mentioned above. One of the 74's and a frigate had taken possession of St. Georges Island, and burnt one or two small vessels. The two ships which last entered the river had run up out of sight, 15 miles above point Look Out; but how far they had advanced, or what were the positions of the several squadrons we have not learnt. To day we expect to receive more precise information.

A party of the enemy who landed at Mr. Cole's, St. Georges' creek, St. Mary's county, intimated to him their intention to visit the metropolis, and said if they could overcome the fort they would.

Another Reinforcement

Since the above was in type, we have been handed a letter from Mr. Thomas Swann, to the Post Master General, written at point Look Out, in the afternoon of Monday, stating, that another squadron, consisting of one 74, 3 frigates, 1 large brig, and 3 schrs. was then passing up the river under a press of sail; which, added to the vessels enumerated above, make a naval force now ascending our river of 6 ships of the line, 1 of 64 guns, 7 frigates, 3 brigs, and 8 smaller vessels.

We are thus menaced by a foe, powerful indeed, but not appalling. The time is arrived when every man must be prepared to defend firmly all that renders life valuable. The character of our enemy, his mode of warfare, the black barbarities committed, wherever success has placed power in his hands, will inspire every heart with courage, & nerve every arm with vigor. But though we look with a fearless eye upon the danger that threatens, we must remember that from such enemy death is less to be dreaded than defeat.

In contemplating the preparations making to resist the force which approaches, it is gratifying to observe the spirit and activity which prevade the operations in this city. The various militia companies are under arms every morning at 5 o'clock, and through the day are exercised and fitted for the fatigues and duties of the field. At Greenleaf's point, works have been commenced under the direction of Col. Wadsworth, on which to mount a battery of heavy cannon, and furnaces are constructing at the same point to supply the guns with red hot balls. Below the Navy Yard also, a similar work is constructing by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Both these works are progressing rapidly, and when completed will present a formidable, if not efficient, bulwark to our invaders, should they succeed in passing our land and water batteries at Warburton.

JULY 22.

Extract of a letter from Leonardtown, dated July 21st, 9 o'clock at night, to the Postmaster General.

"The upper fleet, one 74, one frigate, two brigs, and two schooners, which were between Cedar Point and Cob Point came down and anchored in a line from the upper part of Blackistone's island to Chaseltine's island. Shortly after they came to anchor, two barges were despatched full of men to sound the Maryland shore, between the two islands, and, after repeated attempts to approach the shore, returned to the ships; shortly after which 12 barges were filled with men and went to the Virginia shore, opposite Blackistone's island, where they landed between 400 and 500 troops, two-thirds of which were marched into the country, the balance remaining on the shore with the boats; after they landed, they set fire to two or three small vessels, and at night returned to their ships.—These are the movements of yesterday. To-day one ship and one brig, from the upper fleet came down to the lower vessels, which are about St. George's Island, 25 miles above the mouth of the Potomac. The number of British vessels now in the Potomac if four 74's, one 50 gun ship and the others brigs and schooners, making in the whole about 25 sail.

All the militia in the county are in service—stationed in the most exposed parts.

The House of Representatives, it will be perceived, have been sitting for the most part of the two last days with closed doors. We have no idea what has been the subject of their deliberations, but it probably has relation to our state of War.

JULY 23.

The Secretary at War received yesterday, a letter from Capt. Caldwell, announcing that the advanced squadron of the enemy had retired down the river, and on the morning of Tuesday were not in sight at Point Yates, about 70 miles below this City. So far as the enemy's vessels ascended the river, they made themselves well acquainted with its navigation, by taking soundings as they advanced, and planting buoys to mark the channel. Whether they have discovered that there is not a sufficient depth for their larger vessels to pass up, and intend to withdraw from our waters, or whether they are concentrating their forces below for some meditated enterprize above, must at present be entirely conjectural. The movement however, which they have made, will have no influence on our defensive operations; and an attack will not be invited by a relaxation of our efforts to make a successful resistance.

A letter was received yesterday also, by the Post Master General, from his agent at point Look Out, dated 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, stating that two schrs. of 12 guns each, (though not pierced for guns) and a large transport brig, apparently containing troops, had just entered, and were then passing up.

A troop of cavalry, under Captain Osburn, and two companies of Infantry under Captains Lastley and Means, all from Loudon County, arrived in Alexandria, on Monday and Tuesday. The promptitude with which these troops obeyed the call to duty, merits our warmest praise.

From the Virginia Herald, a Democratic paper.

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE."—Adage.

Capt. Hancock Lee, a gentleman of respectibility well known in this town & vicinity, arrived here on saturday last for Hampton. He was taken prisoner by the British in their late attack on that place, and carried on board of Admiral Warren's ship, where he was detained two days and released. He was very well treated while on board—was closely questioned by the Admiral respecting the force which were stationed at Hampton, the military resources of the state, &c. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 180 killed and wounded and very shrewdly, estimate the American troops at 1500

Capt Lee visited almost every house Hampton on his return. To our utter astonishment, he states, that the accounts we have received of the conduct of the enemy, the abuse of females &c. are utterly unfounded.

We beseech those who have the means of ascertaining the facts to give them publicity, properly attested. If one half the reported enormities have been committed by the British, it is our sacred duty to meet them as we would beasts of prey, to whom the least degree of mercy would be criminal. But if this terrible duty is imposedon our gallant soldiers by misrepresentation, the blood of every enemy unnecessrily slaugtered, and every American sacrificed to a mistaken duty will rest on the heads of those by whom sensibility and ardent patriotism are misled.

From the Spirit of Seventy Six.

HAMPTON.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to state upon respectable authority, that the monstrous representations which have been circulating for several days, concerning the conduct of the English in quitting Hampton, are entirely without foundation—The reports were so shocking to humanity, that we hesitate to believe it possible they could be true —— Hampton has not been given up to be plundered, and we hope and believe that the whole is a fabrication. We believe the native modesty and virtue of our fair countrywomen, will always shield them against savage ruthless violence.

From New London.

By an express who passed through this city on his way to the governor, and who left New-London on Saturday last at 5 o'clock P. M. We are informed, that the number of the enemies vessels off that harbour is increased; and that it now consists of two ships of the line, two frigates and one brig, besides a number of transports with trops on board. From this accession of force, and some movements of the squadron, an attack was supposed to be not far distant. A Spanish vessel arrived there on Friday, which was at first ordered by the blockading squadron, but in consequence of having sprung her mast, and being short of provisions, was permitted to enter the harbor: The Captain informs, that he was advised by the boarding officer from the squadron not to tarry long, as it was their intention to make an attack as soon as an expected reinforcement arrived. These circumstances had excited considerable alarm at New-London, and exertions for the defence of the town, as well as the frigates in the river, had been redoubled.

FRANKFORT, (*Ky.*) *July* 17.

FROM THE ARMY.

By the return of Mr. J. Rankin from the N. W. Army, we have received from our friend and Correspondent, in Colonel Johnson's mounted regt. the following particulars:

The alarm has subsided, and it is now reduced to a certainty that the enemy has relinquished all idea of attacking Camp Meigs. Our informant states, that Gen. Harrison's presence being required about Lower Sandusky and Cleaveland, that he requested Col. R. M. Johnson to send a party to the river Raisin, and find out, if possible, the movements of the enemy, and to bring in a prisoner: this information, it seems, was vitally important and necessary, before General Harrison could leave the Rapids. On the 29th ult. Col. Johnson detached 150 men well mounted, together with some spies and guides: Capts. Combs and Rice commanded the companies. Unwilling that so many of his regiment should attempt so important an object, the Col. asked leave of Gen. Harrison to command the party in person; which was granted. Lt. Col. James Johnson went as second in command. The next day early in the morning, Maj. Thompson was to meet the party with upwards of 100 men, he did so, to cover any retreat that might have been necessary. At 11 o'clock in the morning, the detachment commenced its march, and reached the settlements on Otter Creek, 5 miles from the river Raisin by sun down. The houses inhabited were surrounded and the persons secured to prevent alarm. In this way the whole settlement was ransacked, and every house examined, which employed nearly all night, and the most important information was received from the prisoners taken, two of whom were brought to Fort Meigs, one of them a British subject, and very hostile to the U. S.—the others were discharged at the river Raisin.

No Indians were found at the river Raisin The night before we got there, 19 Indians had encamped in a house which we surrounded, and had left that about 10 o'clock in the morning for the frontiers to do mischief; and 2 days before, 100 Indians had left the river Raisin in 7 boats for Lower Sandusky; and that on the 1st of July, after Gen. Harrison left Camp Meigs for Lower Sandusky, with 150 mounted volunteers, two expresses arrived from Col. Wells, and stated that the Indians were killing the inhabitants, and the place was in great alarm. The balance of the Regt. of mounted men, left Camp Meigs at 3 o'clock A. M, 2d inst. for Lower Sandusky and Cleaveland —for which last place previous marching orders had been given, to guard that important post, and the boats and deposits there.

Our informant also states, that the British have about 2500 Indians at Detroit, Brownstown, Malden and in that neighborhood.

When the detachment left the river Raisin, they encamped one hour 3 miles on the road in which our defeated friends retreated, in an enclosure. In the morning about 10 or 12 skeletons of our countrymen were found lying on the ground some part of the clothes on a leg, an arm, &c.—the head in most cases severed from the body. This is said to have been about the same place where Col. Allen and some of his particular friends, fell beneath the savage tomahawk. Colonel Johnson ordered the remains of each dead body to be buried, under the superintendence of Col. Whitley, which was done in very good style considering that tomahawks, and board shovels were used.

This route to Raisin is important, inasmuch as it has saved the U. S. a greater expence in the premature arrangement that must have been made, and it has enabled Gen. Harrison to be where his presence is most important at this time.

[*Argus.*

ERIE *July* 23.

At half past 5 o'clock on Monday morning last, six British armed vessels, from Maiden, with their decks well covered with men, made their appearance at the mouth of our harbor. The line of sail was as follows:

1. The Ship Queen Charlotte.
2. The Brig Hunter.
3. The Brig Lady Prevost.
4. The Sloop Elliot.
5. The Sloop Friend's Good will.
6. A Schooner some distance in the rear. In this order they passed and repassed immediatedly at the mouth of our harbor, with a scrutinising eye at our shipping. Commodore Perry having men enough to man one gun boat, hoisted sail and played in front of them, near the bar, in hopes of getting a long shot but the enemy sheered a little out in the lake, there they continued until 4 o'clock and then shaped their course towards Long Point.

On Wednesday about two o'clock p. m. the enemy returned in the order above, except the Schooner, and in place of her they had a tender. About 5 o'clock they sailed near the point of the Peninsula when two of our gun boats opened a fire on them, which was returned by the Queen Charlotte, Hunter and Lady Prevost, but without effect on either side. Our shots, however, were vastly superior to those of the enemy, and had the distance not been so great, would have been severely felt by them. The wind at this time being very light, the commodore was in the act of occupying a more convenient situation at a less distance from the enemy, from which his gun boats would have done some execution before they could have got under way, but a smart breeze springing up & enabled them to put out a little further from the shore.

Yesterday morning they were out some distance; in the afternoon they again came towards the harbor but kept at a greater distance than they had the day before. The enemy having a number of boats along with him it is probable he may in some shape attempt to annoy our shipping. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on commodore Perry and his officers, for their prompt, vigilent, and active exertions, in making preparations to give the enemy a suitable reception, should they attempt any thing. It is regretted by all that the seamen destined for our flotilla now here, in a few hours commodore Perry would be oves the bar, and intercept the return of the enemy to Malden.

It is with pleasure we learn that com. *Perry*, pursuant to orders from the secretary of the Navy, has called one of the brigs built at this place "THE LAWRENCE," in memory of that distinguished officer, who died so nobly defending the cause of his country, and the other "THE NIAGARA," a name very appropriate; for, from the *Lawrence* and thundering *Niagara*, steered by the intrepid *Perry*. We shortly expect to entertain our readers with unparalleled feats of nautical bravery.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to an officer in this place, dated

BUFFALO, *July* 20.

"On Sunday a body of the enemy was observed, three miles below Fort Erie, moving up the river. It is supposed their object may be an attack on Erie, and that they have passed up to Long Point, to embark for that purpose."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *July* 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated, July 24, 1813.

"We are still in a state of blockade, but I cannot say very rigorous, for yesterday evening sailing master Champlin arrived in a large boat with 70 sailors, and informs that 70 more will be here this afternoon or to-morrow; they left Sacket's Harbour with him six days ago, and were but a short distance behind him when he left Buffalo. He also informs, that the new frigate General Pike was ready to sail, and Commodore Chauncey would leave Sacket's Harbour on Tuesday last for Niagara river, from whence he would send as many sailors as would be necessary for the fleet at this place, and which will go out very shortly after they arrive. The British fleet was in Kingston harbour when Mr. Champlin came up Lake Ontario."

FORT MEIGS AGAIN BESIEGED.

From the Muskingum Messenger Extra.

ZANESVILLE, Saturday, 4 o'clock P. M. July 24, 1813.

The following serious intelligence has just now been received by Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass, at this place, by express from Col. Bartlett, Q. M. G. General Cass repairs immediately to the scene of action. Col. Owings, with about 600 Kentucky regulars are supposed to have reached Franklinton, on their march.—From the accounts it would appear that

Gen. Harrison has embarked at least 2000 efficient men exclusive of those who may turn out on the occasion. Should the fort make a determined resistance until the reinforcements are pushed forward, we anticipate a glorious result.

UPPER SANDUSKY, 22d July, 1813, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Oliver this moment arrived from Fort Meigs with a verbal message from Gen. Clay to Maj. Gen. Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged Fort Meigs—they were discovered on the opposite side of the river yesterday morning 21st inst. after reveille, the Indians had crossed over in the night and succeeded in killing and taking off 7 of the picket guard, the force landed from the gun boats and in view of the fort was estimated at 1500 British troops besides those that had taken their position in the night. Early last night the enemy took possession of the point on this side the river 200 yards below the fort where they were erecting batteries—our batteries opened yesterday morning, and we heard several guns this evening—ten or twelve boats, four of them rigged, were in view of the fort when Mr. Oliver left that. I left Gen Harrison this morning at lower Sandusky—he has 500 regulars and 100 militia with him, and Col. Paul is within 22 miles of head quarters with 500 regulars, and there is 100 of the 24th regiment infantry at fort Ball.

I am, sir, with great respect your most obedient humble serv't.

J. C. BARTLET, Q. M. G

Brig. Gen. Lewis Cass.

P. S. Should gov Meigs be at Marietta, be pleased to write to him, I have sent him a copy of this addressed to Chillicothe.

J. B. C.

DIED—at the house of her sister, in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, on Sunday last, Mrs. NANCY BAIRD, consort of Mr. John Baird of this town.

From the Buffalo Gazette, July 20.

The main British army lies within 3 miles of Queenston, at a small village on the 4 mile creek.

Gen. Vincent remains at Burlington heights with not more than 150 troops—the enemy have a small garrison at that place, near the lake, mounted with a few pieces of cannon.

At the 10 mile creek, Gen. Ruttenburgh, lately from Montreal, lies encamped with a body of men.

The Indians, about 800 in number, are lurking about the woods in the neighborhood of Fort George, and about the village of Queenston.

The above comes from very respectable authority.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM.

On Wednesday night last, Major C. Chapin, arrived in this village, having (together with his company) escaped from the enemy on Monday preceding. The Major has given us the following narration of the action at the Beaver Dam, &c. which we now lay before the public.

On the 23d of June last, a party of the regular troops (consisting of 500 infantry and 20 light dragoons) under the command of Lt. Col. C. G. Bœrstler, together with 44 mounted riflemen, composed of militia from the country, under Maj. C. Chapin, were detached from the American encampment at Fort George, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, and breaking up the small encampments they were forming through the country. On the 24th about 9 miles west of Queenston they were attacked by a body of above 500 Indians and nearly 100 regulars, who lay concealed in the woods near the road they were passing. The attack commenced on the dragoons who were placed in the rear. The infantry were soon brought into a position to return the enemy's fire to advantage, and succeeded in driving them some distance into the woods—In a short time, the Indians having taken a circuitous route, appeared in front and opened a fire upon the mounted riflemen, who were stationed there. Here they met with so warm a reception, that they were compelled a second time to retreat in much haste. After this every exertion was made to draw the Indians from the woods to the open ground, but without much effect. The few who were bold enough to venture, were handled so roughly, that they soon returned to their lurking places. In the meanwhile the enemy were receiving considerable reinforcements, which at length gave them a great superiority. A retreat for a short distance was ordered, and effected with very little loss. The Indians soon made their appearance upon our right and left, and the regulars and some militia in front, our troops were formed into close columns for the purpose of opening themselves a way thro' the enemy with their bayonets. At this juncture, a British officer rode up and demanded the surrender of the American party. The demand was made, he said, to prevent the further effusion of blood. He asserted upon his honor, and declared in the most solemn manner, that the British regular force was double that of the American, and that the Indians were 700 in number. Lt. Col. Bœrstler under a belief of these facts, and thinking it impracticable to get off the wounded, whom he was unwilling to abandon to the mercy of the savages, and deeming it extremely uncertain whether a retreat could be effected, thought proper to agree to terms of capitulation, which were at length signed by himself on the one part, and by Lt. Col. Bishop on the other. By these it was stipulated that the wounded should be taken good care of; the officers permitted to retain their side arms; private property to be respected; and the militia paroled and permitted to return home immediately——The articles of capitulation were no sooner signed than they were violated. The Indians immediately commenced their depredations and plundered the officers of their side arms. The soldiers too was stripped of every article of cloathing, to which the savages took a fancy, such as hats, coats, shoes, &c. It is impossible to give any correct account of the killed and wounded, as the enemy did not furnish a list. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than ours. Between 30 and 40 Indians were counted, that lay dead on the field. From their known practice of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is believed they must have suffered severely.

The regular troops were in a few days sent to Kingston, from whence it is probable they have proceeded to Quebec.

Maj. Chapin and his corps were detained under guard at the head of Lake Ontario, and no attention paid to that article of capitulation which provided for their being paroled. On the 12th inst. they were ordered down the lake to Kingston; for which place they were embarked in two boats, accompanied by a guard of 15 men under the command of a Lieut. Thirteen of the men, with the Lieut. were stationed in the forward boat with Maj. Chapin and the other officers, while the remaining two (a serjeant and one man) took the direction of the other boat, which contained the soldiers. An agreement had been entered into previous to their departure, of seizing the first opportunity that offered, to regain their liberty, which they determined to effect or die in the attempt. When they were within about 12 miles of York the boat which was filled the prisoners, was rowed by them along side the other, under pretence of taking something to drink. The signal being given, they sprang upon the guard, who little expected such a manœuvre, and in a short time disarmed them, and gained possession of the boats. They immediately altered their course from Kingston to fort Niagara, and after rowing hard for most of the night, and escaping with difficulty from one of the enemy's schooners which gave them chase, aarived in safety, with their prisoners, at the American garrison.

When the Major and his company arrived in this village they were welcomed with several demonstrations of the public feeling.

Pensylvania, ss.

SIMON SNYDER.

† S. S. †

IN the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By *Simon Snyder* Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

ALL pious citizens must accord in sentiment with two respectable Synods of Christian Clergy, who have addressed me on the subject, that while it will ill become the people of this commonwealth, to be insensible of the many distinguishing blessings enjoyed by them under a beneficent providence beyond the nations of the earth, yet such are the ominous and gloomy signs of the times, the prevalence of iniquity, the languishing state of vital religion, and the abuse of signal privileges; such are the numerous evidences of divine displeasure, and the portentious indications of increasing calamities throughout the globe, that they loudly call the children of men to humble themselves under the mighty hand of GOD. Therefore in furtherance of the measures contemplated by the said two Synods, I recommend to our christian brethren of all denominations within this Commonwealth, to set apart the first Thursday of August next, for humiliation and prayer, and for supplicating the interposition of a benevolent Deity with the rulers of nations, that our national and unalienable rights may be protected and secured—that the present just and unavoidable war may be speedily terminated by an equitable peace, and those rights transmitted unimpaired to our latest posterity; and that generally the all bountiful Creator may so direct the hearts of men, that peace and good will may be obtained, and be lastingly established among the whole human family.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the commonwealth the thirty eighth.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

N. B. BOILEAU, *Sec'ry.*

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, nearly opposite Elizabeth town, about the 26th of April last, a Sorrel MARE, about 8 years old, with a star in her face, a natural trotter, and shod all round. The owner is requested to take her away agreeably to the terms of the law.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Cathness, July 23, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a complete collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 2 vol.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Ecclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

A ciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible, as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G. Campbell, D. D. principal of Marischal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles, containing an examination of principles advanced, by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice. Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the late Rev. Jonathan Edwards A. M.

July 20, 1813.

STRAY STEER.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, about 5 or 6 weeks ago, a large brindled stag STEER, of the English breed, is about 4 years old, has a white stripe along his back, face white and mixed, some white on the flanks, thick horns, at first sight might be taken for a bull; was raised by a Mr. Freeman about 3 miles from Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Any person delivering him to the subscriber or to James Lippencut, Mount Pleasant, or give such information as will secure him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

July 9, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

On *Wednesday* the 11th August next at the house of John M'Masters, innkeeper in Pittsburgh,

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

Two stories high, neatly finished; they are situated on Union and Liberty Streets adjoining Fifth; they are subject to a small ground rent of about one dollar and twenty cents per foot, and are at present occupied by Mr. W. R. Thompson, and William Johnston. Possession will be given immediately, subject to their leases which will expire on the first of April next.

They have kitchens and other backbuildings, with a considerable piece of vacant ground, fit for more improvements, on Liberty Street.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living before the Court House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh June 22, 1813.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop, in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

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20 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will prosecute to conviction the Thief or Thieves who last night Stole the COVER off my Waggon Bed.

THOMAS FAIRMAN.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Hamilton Hall, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the Monongahela, in the middle of June last, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, shod before, has a white face, and three white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, July 2, 1813.

Flour for Exportation.

THOSE who may want a quantity of *Fresh* Flour for the Orleans market, can be supplied at a short notice.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, July 7, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of May last, from Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named GRACE, about 26 years of age, scarred on each arm from the elbows, and on the backs of her hands, occasioned by a burn. A reward of *Thirty Dollars*, will be paid if she is apprehended within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and if a greater distance from that place *Fifty Dollars* will be given, on delivering her to the subscriber living in Bracken county, Ken. or into the jail of Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVI HOUSTON.

June 30, 1813.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCES, DEEDS, INDENTURES, BONDS,

And every instrument of writing drawn on the shortest notice, at the office of the subscriber, in second street, opposite the market, between wood and smithfield streets.

JOSEPH NOYES.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

PIANO FORTE.

For Sale, a very fine toned

Piano Forte.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 20, 1813.

A BLACK MARE,

BROKE into my inclosure about 3 weeks ago. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Rd. BISHOP,

near Mr. Reed's Ferry, 4 miles up the Allegheny river.

17th July, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. being court week, all the right, title and interest in and to certain lots of ground, marked and numbered in the general draft of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 160 and 161, situate on Front Street, adjoining lots of the heirs of James Fleming, Thomas Collins, Esq. and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle; taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, in the hands of Margaret Duncan, executrix, Abm. Kirkpatrick and Geo. Wallace, executors, at the suit of D. Steele, and to be sold by me,

HENRY BAIRD, *D'fty Sh'ff.*

June 22.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of

MUSKRAT SKINS.

Enquire of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Street, near Bathrick's Ferry, Pittsburgh. ABRAHAM WATKINS

July 14, 1813.

WANTED,

A WET Nurse of a respectable character, to whom generous wages will be given. She is to live in the family where she is wanted. Enquire of the Printer July 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

1st, *July*, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the stock of said Company paid in agreeably to the articles of Association, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Chief Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of vendidioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh on Monday the 9th day of August next, to wit:

All the right title and interest in and to the southeastwardly half of lot No. 116, in the borough of Pittsburgh so marked in col. Wood's plan of said borough, fronting on Liberty Street sixty feet, and extending back 120 feet or thereabout, to an alley adjoining lot No. 115, on the northeast, and lot No. 117 on the Southwest, on which is erected a two story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent of 150 dollars payable to Simon Small.——Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Enoch, esq. at the suit of James Gray.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

3,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

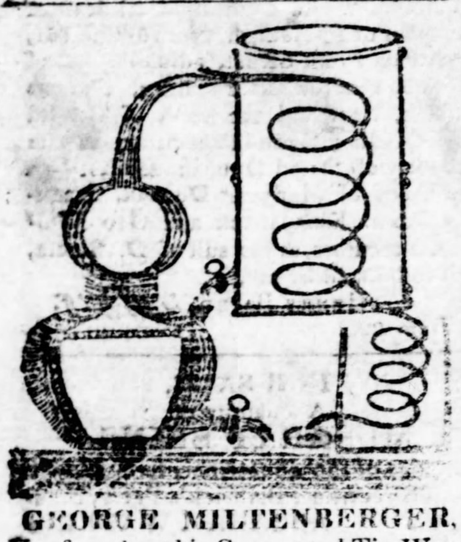
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are require to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and numbreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abayed, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and Gen. Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER,
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 16 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf